STORY OF ELIZABETH.

What Came of Being an Artist's Only Pupil.

Miss Elizabeth Hill was still a pretty little woman, with nice hair and a tidy little figure, when her father died. One after the other her elder sisters had mar-

ried and left home; and Lizzie kept house for

her widowed father and forgot the lapse of

The two old servants considered her a mere child, and she was always the youngest at the makes me so. I feel like telling you the rare family reunions. Her father had advised, truth. praised and scolded her as though she had been in her teens to the last.

He was so old when he went quietly to sleep for the last time that people had thought Elizaboth would be "prepared for her loss;" but she was not, and after the first great grief and the shock of leaving the old home, when the property was divided and the house sold, she found that another change had befallen her.

daughter still at home, but a middle-aged spinster living in a boarding-house. Often when she had hurried up stairs and shut the door of her room she had thought to berself that she could not endure this condition of things much longer, but, after all, she dreaded

to make a change. She was exactly in the condition to jump at anything which offered occupation and inter- belp, but I felt that I must tell you before we est, when the postman one day brought her a parted forever." circular, gilt-edged and rose-tinted, bearing these words:

"Mr. Buckle respectfully desires to make thing. known to the public the fact that he is about to reopen his classes in water-color painting. English school, next Monday. Terms most reasonable. Early application desirable, as the number of pupils will be limited. Studio, No. | for both. - street."

It was an attractive-looking eard, and as Miss and took her hand. Why should she not take lessons in water-color on the palette. parniang? She would enjoy the work. She could afford

sketch from pature next summer. A little thrill ran through her at this thought. She got her bonnet and mantilla, her parasol and her gloves, and, taking the card with her, | say ! hurried to make application for a place in the class before it was too late, for it was now Satur-

She found the number easily. A large building with many rooms, and at the very top of the

Miss Elizabeth, quite breathless by this from a branch somewhere. time, applied her knuckles to the panels, and aged gentleman, with a few gray hairs in his pleases; I don't care.' whiskers and a bald spot on his head, appeared, with a palette on his thumb and a brush in his | think it very fine, and I shall be made so unuthand, and, bowing politely, requested the lady | terably happy by it, my dear."

The gentleman bowed again. "I received your card," said Miss Elizabeth. "I think I should like to join your class, if it "It is not full as 'yet, madam," replied Mr. Buckle, "and I should be delighted to receive

terrogative inflection.

you as a pupil." He opened a portfolio as he spoke. "My work," he said; "perhaps you'd like to

look at it." The portfolio was full of sketches in water-

They were not great, but they were very good. Miss Elizabeth was delighted. "How kind of you to take a class," she said, beaming. "Such an artist as you are." Mr. Buckle bowed again. He evidently preferred bewing to speaking.

"I'm sure I've seen your pictures in the Academy," she said, "and admired them."

"How modest!" thought Miss Elizabeth. She inquired his terms. They were very reasonable. She paid it on the spot, received a little list of necessary paper, colors, &c., and

Sunday passed slowly, despite its three episodes of church-going, she awaited her first lesson with such impatience. At last the hour came. She climbed the stairs again, and entered the door of the room

on which the name of Buckle appeared. A long pine table and six cane-bottomed chairs, an easel, and some canvases and portfolios, furnished the room. A South American hammock pegs. A blanket pertiere hung on a rod within the door. But there was no one there but Mr. "Am I too early?" Elizabeth asked, glancing

at her watch. I see I am the first." "Oh, no, indeed," replied Mr. Buckle. "It is the other pupils who are too late. We won't wait for them. He began his lesson at once, and Miss Eliza-

passed-two. The lesson was over. No pupils had arrived.

"Ladies are seldom as prompt as you are," said Mr. Buckie. "Any time will do to begin; any time. They delay. They procrastinate. It's a pity.

more auxious to avail themselves of such ad- on "Submarine Diving." vantages," said Miss Elizabeth, hardly able to tear herself away from the contemplation of lightful lesson."

Again she waited with impatience. Again But this time a brown roof grew under her

brush and gray branches lay against the sky. The trunk of a tree was indicated, and the figure of a child was carefully sketched amongst | titled "The Stampede in the Second Dormi- fruits, and most of our cereal crops, is best

Miss Elizabeth trembled with pride and hap-"You must find me very stupid," she said.

"But don't you think I can learn if I apply myself?" "I am sure you will do well," said Mr. Buckle; "more than well. You have talent, If I could have my dearest wish fulfilled, madara-decided talent for art."

On her way home Miss Elizabeth thought with rapture that perhaps a day might come when she should open a catalogue and see No man I'd envy, neither low nor high, "Sunset," or "Reverie," or "Moonlight Hours," or some such romantic title, among the list of I'd hold Golconda's mines less rich than I. pictures, followed by the delightful words, "by

Miss Elizabeth Hill." The thought chased away the scruples that troubled her as to the propriety of being the Having my wife, no jewel else I'd wear, only scholar of a single gentleman; and, then, he was so gentlemanly. He never quite closed the door. He sat at the opposite side of the table. He was decorum itself. And such a genius! How foolish of the other members of Een though perfection, she'd be naught to me, that limited class not to avail themselves of such opportunities! The quarter was over and she was beginning to wonder whether Mr. Buckle would trouble himself to teach a class Than all the joys that heaven could e'er impart, of ohe for so small a sum. When hurrying upstairs to her lesson she heard voices within the door and pansed. Two men were talking. One

was Mr. Buckle. "If you can but wait a little," she heard him "Well, I have waited, haven't I?" replied the other voice. "I know you mean well; but | the contents of your valuable paper as reading | will endure the out-door climate all the year studios are in request. I can't let mine for lessons in lieu of regular text-books. nothing. You haven't given me one cent for | CLINTON, IA.

two months. Mr. Buckle." "You see, I'm just establishing myself," said Mr. Buckle; "pupils come slowly. I spent all I had in advertising and paying the first month's rent and buying such furniture as I've the medical profession is concerned, a most ground every year, while the roots remain of the peach breaking away from he stock if got. I sleep in that hammock, and take down | emphatic and disheartening negative to this | alive for many years. the portiere for a blanket; and so far I've got | question. But under the new Vitalizing treatonly one pupil. It won't do to starve. I live ment of Drs. Starkey and Palen, of 1109

"Don't seem to be any," replied the landlord; "that's why I think maybe you'd better

"I'll just give this lesson and hang myself, or | tion has been arrested by its use, and hundreds something-not here, it would give the place a of lives saved. In many instances where it a large man in a light overcoat bounced out but sure, return to a better and more comfortable and nearly overset Miss Elizabeth as he ran health. If you wish to know all about this

She, for her part, went into the room all bardly utter her usual greeting.

Liatris spicata.

of its real value.

Liatris spicata.

She looked at Mr. Buckle as he laid out the pattern, and tested the shade of the color in her palette cups, thinking what a fine, kind, pleasant face his was. She noticed, too, that the braid that bound

Then he came around the table and for the first time sat down beside her. "I'm going to give up this studio, Miss Hill," he said. "This will be our last lesson. I'll give you the address of an excellant teacher who has vacancies. He's a little dearer than I am, but ever so much better--'

"Oh, that can't be!" cried Miss Elizabeth "Oh, yes, indeed," said Mr. Buckle. "I'm, after all, only an amateur-a sort of impostor. I'm rather good at water colors, I know, but I'm not professional, unless teaching you

"I had a little fortune when I came here and couldn't say what I did, with that object, but was told one day that I had lost it all.

"I'm not a business man, you know; and then I thought I'd teach water-colors; andwell, you've been my only pupil, you know, so She was no longer Miss Lizzie, the youngest | might be offended."

"Oh, no," said Miss Elizabeth. such a poor beggar I'd have asked you if you old trees they have also been destroyed. It is could like me enough to marry me. I never of much consequence to the future health of met anyone so nice-indeed, I never did; and our tastes are alike, and all that. "I'll try not to think of it more than I can

Miss Elizabeth had put her handkerchief to her eyes, and now was heard to whisper some-

"Beg pardon," said Mr. Buckle. "I-I've got plenty," said Miss Elizabeth. "Plenty?" repeated Mr. Buckle.

"You kind little woman," said Mr. Buckle, Elizabeth read it au idea came into her mind. The brushes lay neglected, the color dried

They sat thus for a long while, then "If you really love me," said Miss Elizabeth, "it doesn't matter which has the money." it. It would pass the time. She could perhaps "It's awfully sweet of you to feel that way," said Mr. Buckle. "Only, would it be right of me, you know? What would your family

In the mellow twilight that had begun to steal over the empty little room, Miss Elizabeth's face looked wonderfully soft and young as she looked up at him; but I think she scarcely could have done what she did but for that house four engravers, a lady "designer on | fancy picture of himself which he had made wood," and Mr. Buckle's name on a neat door- for his landlord. If she were not brave now she felt he might indeed be found pendent

"Heaven knows! I'm of age," she said, with after a little delay and some creaking of boots | a little laugh; "and a family that has left me on a bare floor, the door opened and a middle- alone at a boarding-house may say what it "It is the right spirit," said Mr. Buckle. "I

They kissed each other in the twilight, and "Mr. Backle?" Elizabeth asked with an in- left the little room together arm-in-arm.

"It was very sly of Elizabeth. We expected more confidence," said the oldest sister to her friends shortly after. "But she has married well-a celebrated artist, exceedingly rich. I presume they all are. His name is Buckle."

THE MAGAZINES.

The March number of St. Nicholas is delightful. Miss Alcott, who is a most charming storyteller, contributes another "Spinning Wheel' color of English scenes, cottages, lanes, old story; Mrs. Whitney supplies a clever sketch, women gathering faggots, ladies walking in entitled "Girl-Noblesse," Noah Brooks furnishes a stirring paper on the mustangs of the plains, and among the other interesting features are a collection of anecdotes relating to the far flights of migratory birds, by C. F. Holden, superbly illustrated by Beard; the opinions of a Chinese boy; another pleasant chat about the adventures of the "Brownies." and fresh chapters of the two serials-Mayne Reid's "Land of Fire" and Stoddard's "Winter Mr. Buckle blushed violently and bowed Fun." Lucy Larcom-an old favorite-is one of the poets of this number.

Black Hills," an entertaining account of the temperance work of Major Booth in England, a stirring sketch of a woman's journey "Across the Isthmus of Tehauntepee on Horseback," an interesting paper on the external and social features of the German capital, illustrated with views of the old imperial castle and Bismarck's palace, and an excellent portrait of Emperor William; and some sprightly notes of a visit to the home of Nast, the famous caricaturist. There is also a bright sketch, entitled "My was twisted into a coil and hung over some Dogs," and Dr. Oswald contributes another paper on "Healthy Homes." In the way of light literature there are several clever stories, the conclusion of Mrs. Champney's serial "Sebia's Tangled Web," and the opening chapters of a continued story by F. C. Baylor, enti-tled "The Perfect Treasure." Readers of Lippincott's will be glad to find that charming parlor comedy, "Place aux Dames," repub-

ished in this number. beth was absorbed in her work. An hour The March number of Ballou's Monthly contains, as usual, a great variety of short stories. please all lovers of light literature. Additional

An exquisite poem, by Miss Burnham, entitled "Her Angel," is the subject of an equally the blue sky, with white clouds, that had grown under her brush. "I have had a de-Humphrey, in Wide-Awake for March. This she climbed up the long stairs. Again there noteworthy is the paper on the Indian school were no other pupils present. Again none ar- at Carlisle, which is illustrated with sixteen engravings, reproduced from photographs. Another capital article is Mr. Mead's "Queen Elizabeth and Her Shoolmaster," and John Preston True contributes a breezy sketch entory." The serials increase in interest, and a feast. As for the poetry, it is, all of it, of a wood ashes. His method of preparing it is to finer fiber than is to be found in our strictly take six barrels of pure raw bone flour and literary periodicals.

> [By H. A. Freeman.] An take my choice of all earth's treasures, too, Or choose from heaven whatso'er I willed-I'd ask for you.

Nor King in castle old or palace new, If I had you.

Toll and privation, poverty and care, Undaunted I'd dely, nor fortune woo, If she were you. Little I'd I care how lovely she might be,

How graced with every charm, how fond, how Were she not you.

There is more charm for my true loving heart, Because it's you. Putting The Tribune to a Good Use.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: s * Mrs. Thompson, a teacher in the High School (the daughter of a veteran), and subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, uses

FRED. RUMBLE.

Is Consumption Carable? An anual death-rate of nearly 100,000 by Con-"Ah, well, I suppose I must," said Mr. Buckle, in thousands of cases the progress of Consump-

his coat was worn out, and that his knees were | Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

REMOVING WINTER-KILLED SHOOTS. After ordinary winters in the Northern States, and after unusually severe winters in the Southern States, there is always more or less destruction of young and unripened growths; especially if preceded by genial fall weather, which has prevented maturity of wood growth. Such tender growths, when overtaken by frost, shrivel and die, and are apt to communicate disease to other portions of the plant. It is a "I had a little fortune when I came here and they told me I could treble it. I'm sure I freezing does not lay the foundation for many virulent outbreaks of diseases in plants, such as yellows in the peach, which we have long considered as originating in the freezing of I've got to say good-by; and—and there's something else I'd like to tell you—but you severe freezing of last month has injured many of the orange and lemon trees of the Gulf States. Large quantities of young nursery "You'll forgive me. Thanks," said Mr. trees have been killed almost to the ground, Buckle. "Well, it is this—if I hadn't been and wherever succulent growths occurred on and wherever succulent growths occurred on these frost-bitten plants that every inch of injured growth be removed at once before active growth again begins. This will not, of course. be done as a general rule; some far-seeing and experienced growers will doubtless attend to this work at once, but the majority of orange trees will receive no such care. In this event we may expect to hear, in the course of a year or two, great complaints of injury from the scale insects in orange groves; for it is well known that when trees of any kind become "Money!" gasped Miss Elizabeth. "Plenty even slightly diseased they are specially liable to insect and fungoid attacks. In the Northern States attention should be given to pruning out all dead and dying branches of roses as well as of other shrubs which may have been injured by the winter. The tips of many varieties of | purity. raspberries suffer from freezing; these should be removed, cutting them down until sound wood is reached. We have seen raspberry

FOREST TREES AND FLOODS.

The recent freshets which have entailed so much destruction over a large portion of the country, and which seem to be increasing in frequency as well as in their intensity from year to year, may be well traced in a great measure to the removal of trees and cutting down of forests. It needs but little of prophetic power to enable us to foretell that, instead of diminishing, these floods must become more marked as the forests are removed from the face of the country. This is so plainly a matdoubt as to the consequences which must follow the removal of vegetation. The natural forests serve as a check to the rapid flow of kind also with striped foliage. rainfall to the lowest points. When rain descends on a forest it is slowly conveyed by the branches and, in the case of pines and other evergreens, by the leaves to the lower growths of shrubs and covering of leaves and mould on the surface of the ground, which gradually absorbs the water and allows it to penetrate the earth, where it ramifies in the subsoil strata and appears at points in never-failing springs. This is the natural result of rainfalls in forests. But when land is cleared of all vegetation and the rain descends upon the bare fields, the waters rush at once to the lowest points, and the chanrequired for its finding the lowest points, are now utterly unable to contain it when it accumlates in a few hours, and its irresistible

tend to impede its course. How this is to be remedied or stopped is a pera farmer to plant trees on fields which he had Among the attractions of Lippincott's for March is a capital paper by a cavalry officer ought to be learned, and that is, not to build houses of any kind or lay out cities in river Mariposa lilies.

Japan and other countries. The calochorus and fritillarias of California are exquisite; the former are known as butterfly tulips and houses of any kind or lay out cities in river Mariposa lilies. bottoms; this has already been carried to a

PREPARATION FOR SPRING PLANTING TREES. In some parts of the country visited by THE in the season to consider the question of tree planting so far as concerns field operations. In other portions the tree planting period is not so remote; but the advice is equally applicable, that, where tree planting is contemplated, the holes should be prepared as soon as the ground will admit. It is of vast utility to have the soil well pulverized in which plants are grown; derrate its value because it does not enter into farms. their laboratory investigations, and, therefore, they cannot be blamed for their ignorance of soil will be disintegrated and pulverized to a filthy food. depth dependent upon the severity of the frost. sketches, and poems, which can scarcely fail to | The soil removed from the holes will also be the author of "The Belle of Australia," are the roots of the trees when they are planted. over a few times for its better pulverization. ter. Failures in spring planting are much induced by the unequal temperatures of the soil and atmosphere, the latter becoming sooner heated than the soil; this excites the branches to admirable young people's magazine appears to grow before the roots become active; therefore, grow better with each number. Especially anything that tends to warm the soil is so far

THE BEST FERTILIZER. Dr. Nichols, of Beston, says that, after an experience of nearly a quarter of a century in conducting an experimental farm, he has promoted by the use of a fertilizing mixture twelve of good wood ashes and mix them well together upon a shed floor, adding during the mixing twenty buckets of water and one barrel of gypsum or plaster. This mixture may be allowed to stand a few weeks, or it may be used at once if needed. If permitted to stand long, it heats from chemical action and the freed ammonia is in part fixed as a sulphate material, and as it supplies every needed element of nutrition its effects are remarkably persistent and immediate. Dr. Nichols also states that wood ashes are often adulterated: he bought one lot from Canada which contained, by analysis, nine per cent. of potash, but the next lot had less than four per cent. He regards the discovery of the Strassfurth potash kill grass. The chlorides of potash may be mixed with phosphates and nitrate of soda and closely resembling concentrated stable manure. | considered to be the best of all as food for silk-

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS. We find that many persons have no very clear idea as to the kind of plants which comprise those that are known by the above desig- | are purely of commercial interest. nation. The meaning of the term hardy is doubtless understood as applying to plants that

We here give the names of a few good her- wise the method is good. baceous perennials for the flower garden: on a dollar's week. Now, where is the money Girard St., Philadelphia, quite as emphatic an Anemone Japonica; Aquilegias, or Columbines; for rent?"

Girard St., Philadelphia, quite as emphatic an Anemone Japonica; Aquilegias, or Columbines; for rent?" has inaugurated a new era in the healing art. lily of the valley; Delphinum formosum, or ty, Pa. We are speaking within the limits of facts larkspur; Dicentra spectabilis, or bleeding heart; Ans. let Oriental poppy; Penstemons; phloxes in great

both in foliage and flowers, but require the least amount of care possible. Their season of blooming varies, so that there are constantly some one or other of them in full beauty.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE. Experiments, so far, seem to prove that the best ensilage is that which has been allowed to ferment slightly before final filling and the application of pressure. An example is given where a silo was filled between the 7th and 30th of June; when covered the heat of the material was, at six feet below the surface, 132 degrees. It was uncovered and filled up, as it had settled considerably, on the 17th of July, when a temperature of 140 degrees was observed. Another silo was filled between June 30th and July 11th. In this the temperature, on July 7, was 149 degrees, and on July 14 it was 158 degrees. When these silos were opened late in October the ensilage was found to have a brown color, a sweet and pleasant odor, to be free from acidity, and greatly relished by cattle, sheep and horses. When ensilage is rapidly filled, tramped, and closed at once, it becomes sour; hence the conflicting results heretofore published of sour and sweet ensilage is accountimmature growths. In all cases of this class of ed for by the manner of filling. So it is that injuries it is of vital importance to cut out all knowledge is gained from close observation of

NO ADULTERATION IN FEUI? It is a most important consideration in this age of adulteration of almost everything we consume that there is no adulteration in the fruits of our fields and gardens; apples, pears, peaches, strawberries and other fruits are as nature produces them. The pure looking spring or rivulet that supplies us with water may be so impure from foul sewerage as to cause disease and death. If we are to believe chemical tests many kinds of articles we procure as foods are so adulterated by foreign mixtures as to seriously impair the health of those using them. But with fruits it is different. Look at it on your vines and trees, nestled among the green leaves, moistened and nourished by the dews, cooled by the gentle breezes. warmed into sweetness by the summer suns, washed and cleansed by the rains, tossed and its soundness and integrity tried by the storms, and say where can you find anything in the entire list of human food that will equal it in

SWEET ALYSSUM. As a modest growing, fragrant plant, the sweet alyssum is as great a favorite as mignoplantations severely injured by neglecting to | nette. It is one of the best of house plants, requirremove the frozen ends of the fruiting canes or | ing but little of heat beyond keeping it away from freezing, and is almost always in bloom. A few seeds sown in the flower garden in spring will give fine flowering plants in a few weeks, and if not cut away too severely seeds will perfect, drop on the ground, and furnish a crop of plants which, in mild countries, remain over winter and flower quite early the following summer. By lifting these young plants in the fall and potting them, they will flower during winter. A very dwarf growing double flowered variety is superior in every way to the single kind. There is also a kind with variegated leaves which is very ornamental and a healthy ter of cause and effect that there is no room for grower, which cannot be said of all variegated leaved plants. This also can be had with double flowers, there being a single flowered

A DOMESTIC SILO. The farmer's wife in the Netherlands has a silo in an earthenware jar, about two feet high. Into separate jars she places shredded bush beans, shelled green peas, broad beans, &c. A six-inch layer of the vegetables is sprinkled with salt and then pressed down; then comes another layer, with more salt, and so on, until the available vegetables are all used up. Leaving a light weight on the top, which serves to keep all firmly pressed and exclude the air, the filling of the jar is completed as the vegetables become ready. A good substantial weight is nels which formerly sufficed to carry off the then placed on top, and the opening is covered water from extensive areas when weeks were with brown paper, which preserves the green vegetables until they are wanted for use.

NOTICES. force carries everything before it that may | Cox's Seed Annual. Thos. A. Cox & Co., 409 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal. This is a handsome catalogue, containing plexing question. It is doubtful if any laws many novelties, both in vegetable and flower can be framed or executed that would compel | seeds, and, in addition, a list of California tree and shrub seeds; also, a fine list of native Calicleared at much expense for the purpose of fornia seeds and builbs. Many of these are of raising grain and other crops. The evil is too much merit and interest. The California lilies far-reaching ever to be remedied in that way. The widening and straightening of rivers and Japan and other countries. The calochortus

Descriptive Catalogue of small fruit plants, trees, &c., for sale by Irving Alten, Springfield, Mass. Among other novelties in this new list, we NATIONAL TRIBUNE it will seem rather early | Fay's Prolific current, and the Marlboro, Crimfind the Atlantic and James Vick strawberries, son Beauty, Cuthbert and Hansell raspberries. The newer varieties of hardy grapes are also

NOTELETS.

well represented.

-The Rural New Yorker says that the Light Brahmas, as winter layers, are of less value than the Hamburghs, Cochins, Leghorns, Houthis mechanical condition of soils is almost | dans, Plymouth Rocks, or even the ordinary ignored by our writers on chemistry, who un- | mixed-up barnyard fowls to be seen on most

eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain, and night. Of all these balls, whatever degree of its importance in plant growth. If holes can having good, clean grass runs, produce finer be prepared during mild intervals, and after- flavored eggs than those having access to stable wards have the benefit of freezing weather, the and manure heaps, and eating all kinds of tom of dancing from 8 o'clock until 2, or from passed the line, always vague and dim, which

The temperature at which churning should rendered friable and brought to a condition of tional one is from 60° to 63°. It is pretty well be done depends upon conditions. The tradichapters of the serial "On Land and Sea," by fineness specially fitted for working in among decided that sweet cream should be churned "It is surprising to me that they are not given, and there is another paper (illustrated) It will also be of advantage to turn the soil than sour cream, in order to get the most but-

-A new value has been found in Eucalyptus leaves-that of removing scale from boilers and preventing its formation. The scale is removed by boiling the leaves in steam-boilers under forty pounds pressure; it is said to prevent rust, as the iron becomes covered with a coating which preserves it from rust or corre-

called Russian apples are only old German va- There is the acquaintance which rests upon reached the conclusion that the growth of our there are some genuine sorts from Russia with very thick, leathery leaves, and these he thinks the "C. Y. F. R. N." department is as good as | made up of finely-ground fresh bones and good | of our best native sorts, and thus obtain a race may be valuable as plants to cross with some

of hardy seedlings for northern regions. -A farmer in Maine states that in order to increase the size of his apples he thinned out the small branches after the fruit had formed, taking off about one-half of the fruit. On gathering the apples from the tree in the fall, he found them nearly double the size of the previous years and about the usual quantity in bushels. He also found that the tree blosby the plaster, but not all of it. For fruits of somed abundantly the following season, and by every kind he knows of no better fertilizing picking off about half the fruit when about the material and as it supplies every needed electric size of gooseberries, the tree yields fruit every

> QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Our Agricultural Editor's Weekly Chat With His Readers.

Is the Russian mulberry, which is said to have salts as providential. In kainit there is so large a proportion of common salt that it is apt to Ans. The so-called Russian mulberry has been ascertained to be nothing more nor less extended with humus, so as to form composts | than the white Chinese mulberry, which is

worms. It is altogether a different species being of Russian origin; claims of this kind Are there any borer-proof stocks upon which we can work peach trees?—C. S., Delaware, Ans. We do not know of any except the round. Perennial plants are those which live | plum, and for most of our peaches the plum

from year to year, and do not decay at the end | stock does not grow with sufficient rapidity. of the year, like annuals, or at the end of two In colder countries, such as that of Britain, the years, like biennials. Trees and shrubs are per- plum is almost always used as a stock for ennials; but herbaceous perennials are those peaches, but experiments in this country have sumption in the United States gives, so far as plants of which the stems die down to the shown that, after a few years, there is danger the trees are subject to heavy winds; other-

I have seen it advised to mix charcoal in the soil, and would be glad to learn what value it has as a manure on lands.—E. A. W., Montgomery coun-

Ans. Charcoal has no direct manurial value when we say that during the past thirteen years | Digitalis, or fox-glove; Helleborous niger, or on land. Its principal value is its mechanical bad name, you know, and you've been most kind. Good-morning. Ah, no, don't apologize; it's all in the way of business; and then gize; it's all in the way of business; and then grant could not survive for know, and you've been most belia cardinalis and the patient could not survive for know, and you've been most belia cardinalis; Lathyrus, or perennial pea; Lo-belia cardinalis; Lychnis chalcedonica; Chotheras, or evening primroses; Paparer Orientale—scar-lits color, as a dark-colored soil will absorb more heat than a light-colored soil. It is also conhealth. If you wish to know all about this remarkable treatment write to Drs. Starkey and Palen, and they will send you such docufood to plants, and its principal value is, there-These plants not only afford a great variety | fore, as a corrective in heavy soils.

Theaters and Theater-Goers---The Musicale and the Dance.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

ZURICH, January 22. I have tried in several letters to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE some idea of the varied daily life of Zurich; of the clean, almost deserted streets; of the quiet nights, the holiday Sundays, the monotonous routine of the university, and the outburst of cheery life at ments thereof. In every people there is a constant need of recreation; and every people sat-isfies its need after its own fashion, helpfully or hurtfully, according as it is tasteful or tasteacteristic, and well worth careful examination and careful thought.

Zurich is in German Switzerland, and has besides a large and active German population, whose influence is felt in many ways, but especially in the important part which music is made to play in social life. Music is taught in the schools, and the number of private music teachers is confusing; there is an excellent conservatory, a good orchestra, and a large number of musical clubs. No social occasion, however simple, is complete without music, and delightful concerts may be heard almost acting as orderly, was killed." daily at trifling expense.

The theater, too, is capitally managed and uniformly well filled, especially on Sunday nights, when the classic German plays are produced in turn. The theater itself is small, compact, simple, and cosy. The scenery and costumes are as simple as they can be made with due regard to the needs of the play; the expenditure is centered upon the actors themselves, who are much more nearly uniform in quality than is customary among our stock companies. The troupe is a fixed part of the theater, no stars being engaged; and the same actor is Egmont to-night, Tiesco to-morrow, and Tell on Sunday, or Clarchen, Giulia, and Tell's wife, as the case may be. True, the acting is never that of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry; but neither does it exhibit the painful inequality to which we are unhappily accustomed in America. Every actor knows his role, and his feliow-players their weakness and their strong points; and every actor uses his voice with a perfect knowledge of the acoustic qualities of the theater. Hence, the acting, though rarely brilliant, is excellent, and wholly beyond that to be found in a town of seventy thousand inhabitants in America.

HOW LADIES GO TO THE THEATER. A pleasant part of theater-going in Zurich is the freedom with which ladies go alone. Thus it often happens that a family subscribes for a single seat, and the members use it in turn: young girls being brought to the theater and "fetched" by a servant. The formality of being "fetched" is, however, rendered absurd by the fact that the maid servant may be much younger than her mistress. It is always a gala day in the kitchen when notice is given that "das Fraulein" will go to the theater; for it is a part of the general considerativeness of this beautiful, simple, friendly Swiss life, that the little maid is released as early as possible from all other work, and is admitted gratis to the top gallery, whence she usually sees more than half the play. There is never a merrier part of the audience than the row of sturdy. rosy dienstmadchen who, after the comedy, await their Frauleins at the great door of the

little theater. The same people occupy the same places night after night, obtaining by subscription the best which the house affords for a half dollar nightly. The hours are sensibly arranged, the play beginning at seven thirty and ending before eleven; the least possible time being lost between the acts. The extreme punctuality which characterizes the whole life of Zurich adds much to the general comfort, and the sense of security from fire which comes from the use of a vast iron fore-curtain, the consciousness of an ample fire-watch always on the spot, and the visible supply of heavy watermains, is an unobtrusive but important element of the pleasure of theater-going in Zurich. All this, with the exceedingly low prices, the compactness of Zurich (which makes the short walk home a decided pleasure), and, most of all, the uniformly high quality of the plays, makes theater-going a thoroughly satisfying element of the collective recreation of Zurich. THE ZURICH BALLS.

When the pervasive musicale and the admirable theatrical recreations of Zurich have been | had pushed his success after repulsing the considered, there remains, unhappily, little which can be viewed with admiration. The best of the Zurich balls I have already described at length. From the Academical and | way from Camden, Ark. Whether the position Lake Club balls, and the entertainments of the German society, which are a mixture of danc- ter. The writer has made liberal quotations ing, music, conversation and amateur dramatic from official reports, to the end that he might performance, the legion of balls ascends until, furnish indubitable evidence of the accuracy -There is a vast difference in the flavor of Tanz-Belustigung, or free dance, of Sunday conventignality may be maintained, none is free from two grave objections, viz., the cus- serve the narrator from the charge of having 11 o'clock until 6 in the morning, is thoroughly hurtful to the health; and, second, the acquaintance and sort of free-masonry which springs up among young men and women who habitually meet at such entertainments, is of | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: the most intimate and at the same time most superficial character. It rests simply upon the common enjoyment of a sort of physical exercise which, healthful and beautiful in itself, is made vulgar and demoralizing by the conditions under which it is indulged in. The damaging effect of all forms of the ball here in Zurich is greatly increased by the fact that there exists almost no other social intercourse among young men and women. There is no possibility of the pleasant, wholesome friendship through -Mr. Ellwanger says that many of the so- another, more or less thoroughly, in America. THE DISINCLINATION TO EXERCISE.

Occasionally, the winter offers a week of skating; a day's sleighing is a rarity remembered many years, and the fine out-of-doors sports to which the climate offers every inducement are never even mentioned, much less enjoyed. Cricket, tennis, base-ball, foot-ball are unknown to Swiss school-boys and scorned by Swiss men. The Anglo-American Yachting Club monopolizes the water-exercise of the town, and an especially glorious October day is required to get a score of students up the Weltieberg, though the walk is not too severe forest rambles are not customary unless for botanizing purposes; hunting is limited to an occasional Sunday in the Black Forest, and riding is practiced almost exclusively by the Reit Club, whose cruel races and heavy betting bring it into general disrepute. The Turnverein does something for the physique of the men of Zurich, but nothing can take the place of out-of-door life, and the evils of neglected out-door recreation are proclaimed aloud by the round shoulders, weak eyes, unwholesome skins and awkward gait of the Zurich populace. These are the purely physical disadvan-tages of the neglect of out-door life, which nefrom our native mulberry, but has no claim as | glect goes to an extent incredible to an American. The Zurich school children have few plays in the fifteen minutes' recreation granted in each of their six school hours, and harmless racing on the homeward way is sharply punished. The dancing lesson is their chief substitute for the English boy's romping rest from brain work, and only bad and unwholesome dancing is taught, and that in a heated and im-So much for the limitations of the conspicu-

pure atmosphere. ous sorts of recreation in Zurich. In my next letter I shall describe some of the less conspicuous but no less pervasive social aspects of the Zurich methods of recreation. F. K.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roe's Regiment.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In reply to the card of Mr. Daniel Kent. larkspur; Dicentra spectabilis, or bleeding heart;
Digitalis, or fox-glove; Helleborous niger, or Christmas rose; Hemerocallis, or day lily; Hibiscus coccineus, or scarlet rose mallow; Irises—of these, many beautiful sorts, especially those of frieble and corrected to the second to these, many beautiful sorts, especially those of friable, and consequently easier pulverized and cause it was raised chiefly at the State Normal E. R. ROE.

son & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

THE RED RIVER. [Continued from 1st page.]

Pleasant Hill.] In coming upon the field, the diary says forty miles. men crossed Bayon Avoyelles, near Bayon De Glaize, driving back the skirmishers of Polig-Glaize, driving back the skirmishers of Polignac's left brigade, exposed meanwhile to a heavy
skirmish fire from across Bayou De Glaize.
Colonel Hill describes the part taken by his
brigade as follows: "After marching about two miles, we found the enemy in force with quite a number of pieces of artillery. After a heavy artillery fire from both sides, lasting about an hour, we were ordered forward. With much difficulty we moved by right of compa-nies to the front through a dense briar thicket about half a mile, all the time exposed to a Christmas. But no idea of a people can be nies to the front through a dense briar thicket complete which fails to include the amuse- about half a mile, all the time exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's artillery. In the edge of this thicket we encountered the forces of the enemy. They could not long stand the fire from our ranks and fell less, wise or stupid, noble or brutal. The Zu- back under cover of their batteries. By order rich methods of recreation are eminently char- of General Mower we now moved back to prevent a threatened flank movement on our left, carrying with us our dead and wounded. About three-quarters of a mile back we formed a new line and advanced our skirmishers. At 4 p. m. we again advanced, and found the enemy posted near the edge of the thicketthis time greatly outnumbering us. We charged them promptly, pouring volley after volley, deliberately aimed, into their ranks. As we advanced they fled before us, leaving many of their number dead and wounded on the field. Colonel Hill was wounded, and his son Fred,

SHAW'S BRIGADE TAKES A HAND.

At the beginning of the action Colonel Shaw's brigade was placed in reserve, but upon being called upon for a regiment, sent the 24th Missouri to the right, and soon after the 14th Iowa was dispatched to the support of the batteries on the left. Finding that the enemy was pressing Lynch's brigade. Shaw moved without orders with his two remaining regimentsthe 27th and 32d Iowa-to the left at doublequick, striking the right of the enemy's line while making its second attack upon Kinney. Shaw says: "I immediately ordered the reserve into line at double-quick, facing the left, when the enemy made his appearance through the timber in their front; but a well-directed fire from the whole line on the left sent them back with heavy loss. The enemy, having been heavily re-enforced, again advanced, when I was ordered to move forward and meet him. I advanced, meeting him on the edge of the timber and driving him out and across the open field under protection of their artillery, inflicting upon him heavy loss." One hundred and fifty-six prisoners were captured from Taylor's command. General Mower now withdrew his troops to their original position, and darkness closed upon the scene. The Union loss in this engagement was thirty-eight killed.

226 wounded and three missing. General Taylor's report of this engagement claims a victory on his right, but admits defeat on his left. He says: "Yesterday a very se- took it back again from them immediately. vere action occurred at Yellow Bayon between sion of battery 4, for I well remember the dead and my forces and the fresh troops of the enemy | wounded Cor recently arrived from Texas. We drove the them back, and one asked me to loosen his belt, as enemy handsomely on our right, killing all the horses and most of the gunners of a battery and forcing the enemy to abandon it. On the left, near the De Glaize, we were severely repulsed and were forced to arrest the progress of color-guard on the leg, which gave him a severe our right. General Polignac restored order in his left brigade after a time, McLaughton's battery preventing the enemy from following up his success in this part of the field. We held the field, on which the enemy, who fell back at once, left thirty dead. Our loss will reach five hundred, of which thirty were killed, fifty severely wounded, and some hundred prisoners taken from the left brigade; the remaining wounds are of a trifling character." This engagement terminated the active pur-

Hill to Simmesport, he constantly regrets the absence of Walker's division, with which he thought he could have accomplished the capture of General Banks' entire army. Thus, in ignominious retreat, ended the Red River expedition, conceived in the War Department and entered upon by the department commander against his advice and with an inadequate force with which to accomplish the result desired. What would have been the outcome if everything had gone smoothly, and General A. J. Smith's command had been present when the 19th corps, under the able leadership of General Emory, repulsed Taylor's attack on the night of the 8th of April, is a matter of speculation. A battle would have been fought on the 9th in a better position, possibly, for Banks' army, when, if he enemy and followed in rapid pursuit, he would probably have reached Shreveport, where he would have been joined by Steele, then on his was tenable, after occupation, is another matleast endurable of all, the ball becomes the of his narrative. Many points in the history of this remarkable campaign trench so closely

Confederate, who was wounded in that charge? Colonel Benedict was killed, and Colonel Fessen-den, of the 20th Maine, obtained command of the upon the marvelous as, in his opinion, to rebrigade, and retained it. quire evidence of the principal actors, to pre-

Correspondence of Participants.

I have been very much interested in reading the article in your valuable paper of January 31st, "Up the Red River;" but I must enter my protest against what is said of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsey, that he was some distance in the rear of his regiment, lying behind a fallen tree. It is certainly very unmanly in Gen. Ransom to malign the character of as good and true a man as Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsey. I was one of the color-guard, and know that he remained at his post until the death of Col. Vauce, when the command of the brigade fell upon him, and the noble and true Major John A. Bearing took command of the 48th Ohio.

separates history from romance.

DELPHOS, KAN. 1st Sergeant, Co. D. 48th O. V. I. H. Barnum: Delaware, Ignatius C. Grubb; THE 30TH MAINE.

I am, yours for the right,

Sergeant H. N. Fairbanks, of the 30th Maine. writing from Bangor, Maine, on the 16th inst., gives an interesting account of Walker's charge on Benedict's brigade at Pleasant Hill: The account of the Red River expedition has interested me much. The writer, so far as I am able to judge, gives a very truthful, fair, and accurate history; by far the best I have read.

I was a member of company E. 30th Maine vol-unteers, 3d brigade, 1st division, 19th corps. I have some recollections which I will submit to my comrades concerning the battles of Sabine Crossroads and Pleasant Hill, La. Referring to my diary of the war, under date of the 7th of April, 1864, I find that the 30th Maine was detailed to guard the for American women and children, and the wagon train. The day was rainy, and the regiment view from the summit is one of the most glori- was obliged to march some five or six miles after Mr. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; ous to be found in Swiss travel. Even long dark in the pine woods, and it was so dark that we Tennessee, Colonel Loaney: Texas could not keep together, unless we were contin ally saying, "this way," &c., thus following each others voice. We camped as best we could in the woods, and were not in the best of condition for the work before us on the 8th of April. In the morning we were some eight miles from Pleasant Hill, and with our train pushed on to that place, when we were relieved by the 152d New York vol-

> Marching fast, we came up with our brigade in camp at Carroll's Mills at 3 o'clock p. m., just in time to receive the order to go forward with the brigade. Benedict's brigade was hurried forward, and we obeyed the order "double-quick," which was given about one and a half miles from where we took up our line of battle. We went into the fight "on the right by file into line" as support, and the left of the regiment suffered some; Major Whitman and some twelve or fifteen men were

> The enemy were handled roughly and repulsed in this battle of Subine Cross-roads, although not sufficiently to give the Union arms success, as Gen. Banks had allowed his army to string out in line of march in such a manner that no large force could be concentrated at short notice, unless he should fall back, an act which he seemed ready to embrace at the very first opportunity.

I have always supposed our regiment the last to go into action at Sabine Cross-roads, and this gave me an excellent chance to observe the rout of the cavalry and teamsters. In my opinion the several commands preserved their order better at Bull Run than did General Albert L. Lee's division at the fight; and I saw something of the Bull Run disaster. This remark is only applied to the cavalry and teamsters. I saw very few infantrymen, as we day of July, which was agreed to without dispassed on to the front, falling back.

The firing ceased soon after dark, and we remained in line of battle until 10 o'clock, at which time the chief of staff of General Banks came and gave the order to fall back in "the same order in which we had come upon the field." I well repast us, very much to the annoyance of Gen. Emory, who said to one, "Don't you know that a cavalryman should never pass an infantryman?" They continued to press by us, and finally Gen. Emory drew his pistol and shot at one who refused to stop, or he attemped to run his horse around some bushes. We reached Pleasant Hill on the morning of the 9th of April at about 7 o'clock.

I notice that the historian of this article referred

to before says it was twenty miles from Pleas Hill to Sabine Cross-roads. This made a mare forty miles, if we assume that our regiment went into action at the roads; adding to this our morning march of eight miles, we had marched forty-eight miles, and took port in a battle. My own should have been mentioned as present at

> advanced a line of battle, though there had been some picket firing for some hours before. Captain Boynton came to the reserve, saying that his comderable loss, by a line of battle which was then advancing. The order had been given not to attempt of the woods under a heavy fire, which, for the most part, passed over our heads, though it disconcerted some members of our company and gave the officers some trouble to keep them in their places, which, however, they succeeded in doing, and not a man left the company while crossing the field between the woods and our brigade. When nearly out to the line of our (Eanedict's brigade, Captain Hoffman, of General Emory's staff, rodo out to meet us, and ordered Handall to put his company into a field-ditch in front of our brigade, on the right of the 162d New York volunteers in front of battery 4 (Taylor). We were not long in covering ourselves from their fire, and in the ditch watched the approach of the febels, who, when fairly out of the woods, halted for a minute or two to straighten up their line. They threw up their to straighten up their line. They threw up their hats and yelled, and seemed eager to devour us.
>
> The rebeis came on with a full brignde, and the 162d New York began to fall back without delivering half a voiley, followed by the 165th New York and 173d New York. I note that Colonel Fessenden says that the 165th New York were the first to give way. The 162d was the first I noticed hereign. give way. The 162d was the first I noticed leaving us on the field.

As Randall was fighting his company under his own eye, he did not give the order "to rise up and fire!" until one or two minutes after the New York regiments referred to had left us, and the enemy regiments referred to had left us, and the enemy were within easy range; then come the order as above, and our company of fifty men served notice with muskets upon the encoming brigade, and we quickly got a direct response, and such a severe one that our boys began to fall on all points. First Lieutenant Strout was shot in the head and left dead there. Seeing that it was useless to attempt to hold a whole brigade with one company, Captain Randali gave the order to retreat.

As we began our retreat up the slove Contain

As we began our retreat up the slope, Captain Hoffman again made his appearance, and ordered Randall, with his company, to lie down and hold Taylor's battery, just behind us. This order was obeyed, but men could not long stand this ordeal, and, as Captain Randall was shot through the shoulder while executing the order, we again retreated, passing between the guns of the battery.

When the writer of this passed betwint the guns of Taylor's battery left on the field, only two horses were standing, and every artilleryman had left the battery. Just behind the battery some rods, we came upon a new line of battle, which proved to be, upon inquiry, Shaw's brigade (20th Missouri infantry) of the loth corps. The Confederates came on and took the battery (Taylor's), but only to possess it for a very brief period, as the fire of Shaw's brigade referred to toogther with postions of our brigade referred to, together with portions of our brigade (Benedict's), mowed them down, and a general charge upon the enemy pushed them back and, finally, into the woods from whence they had come out. My diary says: "The fire was terrible; the 16th corps was in line of battle, and we railled with them, charged the enemy, and drove him back into the woods with terrible loss and many prison ers left in our hands. They took a battery, but we

he was in great distress. After the charge with the 21th Missouri, I observed the colors of the 30th Maine on my left, and railied a few men of my company about them. I well remember the sound of a ball as it struck one of the

Following the charge, which was general by this time, I made an attempt to capture a prisoner, as many had taken shelter from danger in the field ditches and behind the bushes rather than take the chance of running back to the woods before our muskets, but some kind (*) comrade was always a few feet in advance of me, and my desire was not

Advancing to the woods on the left of the position taken up at the outset of the battle by fiene-dict's brigade, I found the 30th Maire in order in the woods, where they, with others, had driven the foe, and as the fighting was over I gained permissuit by General Taylor. In his numerous letsion from the commanding officer to return to the battlefield to look for Captain Randall. Before I ters, written during the march from Pleasant could cross the field it became quite dark, and as it was useless to continue my search further, I went nto one of the negro cabins on the field with one comrade of my company, where we found a wounded Confederate from Price's army, who had been shot through the heel. Sleep soon overpowered us. I had grave doubts of Banks' staying ability, so I would awake myself each hour to be on the watch for the retreat, which I expected would take place. At 3 o'clock I heard the artillery wheels, and aroused my companion, bade good-bye to my newly-made Confederate friend, and struck a smart pace. It was soon light, and I became anxious to find my command, and by great effort came up with them at 9 o'clock. I then learned that company E had lost twenty—seventeen killed and wounded and three prisoners. Nearly every member of company E was hit in clothing or equipments. My diary says that the loss of the regiment was 139 killed and wounded, beside the prisoners. We camped the night of the lith at Pine Ridge, and the next day (lith) arrived at Grand Ecore, Louisiana, and the 12th went on the lith went on the li picket, and remained in the woods all night. I well remember an officer on horse in front of the brigade which advanced upon us while we were in the field ditch. He rode back and forth regardless of danger. John S. Frest, a private of company E and the best shot in the regiment, observed him, rose up in the ditch and fired at him. He feil from his saddle. This was observed by several comrades, as it was before Captain Randall gave the order to fire. Was it General Walker, the

> The 30th Maine had not long been in the service, and some fun was made of us, of course, when we joined the older regiments, but we heard nothing more of that after the battle of Pleasant IIII.

CHICAGO THE PLACE, And July 8th the Date of the Democratic National Convention.

At noon on the 22d inst. the members of the Democratic national committee assembled at the Arlington Hotel, this city, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of the Presidential nominating convention. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Barnum, and the following delegates answered to their names: Alabama, H. C. Semple; Arkansas, John J. Sumter; California, James T. Farley; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connecticut, William Florida, Senator Call; Georgia, George T. Barnes; Illinois, William C. Goudy; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham: Kansas, Charles W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D. Me-Henry; Louisiana, Representative Blanchard; Maine, Edmund . Wilson: Maryland, Outerbridge Horsey; Massachusetts, Frederick O. Prince; Michigan, W. C. Maybury; Minnesota, P. H. Bailly; Mississippi, Mr. Harris; Missouri, John G. Prather; Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton; Nevada, Senator Fair; New Hampshire, Alvah W. Sulloway: New Jersey. Orestes Cleveland; New York, Abraham S. Hewitt; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, William W. Armstrong; Oregon, Senator Slative Reagan; Vermont, Bradley B. Smalley;

Virginia, J. S. Barbour: West Virginia, Alex. Campbell; Wisconsin, William F. Silas. By a vote of twenty-one to seventeen the committee rejected a motion to hold the convention on May 21, and the proposition to select June 24 was next taken up, and that date was agreed upon by a vote of twenty-three to fifteen. The motion of fixing the location of the convention being next in order, addresses were made by Messrs. F. X. Ward, of Baltimore; Follett, of Cincinnati; Carter Harrison, of Chicago: A. S. Willis, of Louisville; Vest, of St. Louis, and Hewitt, Wemple and Adams, representing Saratoga, in support of the claims of those cities. About two hours were occupied in hearing these gentlemen, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Chicago 15, St. Louis 14, Saratoga 5, Louisville 3, Cincinnati 1, and Baltimore 0. Louisville was withdrawn, and another ballot was taken, with the following result: Chicago 19, St. Louis 17, and Saratoga 2. The third ballot was taken immediately, and resulted in the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the convention, the vote being 17 for St. Louis and 21 for Chicago. The Chicago delegation urged that the date June 24) previously agreed upon as the time for

Rhoumatism Quickly Cured.

member this, as I gave the officer a drink of water from my canteen, and heard his order when given to Colonel Fessenden. Back we turned, and were marching the remainder of the night. At daylight General Emory detailed company E, of our regiment, to keep back the cavalry, who were riding ment, to keep back the cavalry, who were riding this dread disease. It is taken internally, and There has never been a medicine for rheunever has and never can fail to cure the worst case in the shortest time. It has the indorsement and recommendation of many leading physicians in this State and elsewhere. It is sold by every druggist at \$1. Write for free 40-page pamphlet to R. K. HELPHENSTINE Druggist, Washington, D. C.